REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,344.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

fine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 23rd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

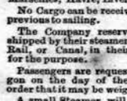
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. EMEU, 1,518 tons, and 300 H.P., Capt. Geo. Lee, will leave for CHINA on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at noon, calling at Galle and Singapore.

For Freight and Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

„ „ SUEZ..... „ 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and of each month.	BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Dues through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	45	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING immediately after the S. W. MONSOON.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay. J. A. SHEPHERD.

MRS. BARNES, Midwife, begs to inform the Public that she has REMOVED her RESIDENCE from POONA to LANOWLEE, Bhore Ghaut.

MADAME STRETTON,

(NEE LILIA THOUMIN,)

PIANISTE,

Elève de Marmontel, Professeur au Conservatoire de Paris, Begs to announce her arrival in Bombay, and is prepared to receive Pupils for the Pianoforte, both for Elementary and Finishing Lessons. Address in the first instance, by letter, Mount Road, Mazagon.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,

BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, the Lt. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street	Bombay.
Argyll House	Simla.
East Street	Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.

EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, & Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. C. Burn, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 22nd August 1872.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2,030 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 10th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL... £45 { exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The S.S. COLUMBIAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. MALTA, from Southampton, 25th July 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. MONGOLIA, from Southampton, 18th July 1872.

S.S. DANUBE, from Liverpool, 4th July 1872—Remaining Cargo.

S.S. TROJAN, from Glasgow, 13th July 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY WILL PERFORM EVERY EVENING.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

THURSDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

FRIDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

The Performance will commence with BYRON'S GREAT DRAMA,

BLOW FOR BLOW.

SATURDAY and MONDAY an ENTIRE CHANGE of PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Pit	„ 3		

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and place secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the Report of the Committee on a Form of Bill of Lading for Steam-ships from Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

An attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 21st August 1872.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th August 1872, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.
2. To declare a Dividend for the last half year.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 23rd to 29th AUGUST 1872, both days inclusive.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Ychar water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

FAMILY HERALD, Weekly 1d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d

The *Saturday Review* says—"The Family Herald stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny periodicals. The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. . . . Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

FAMILY HERALD, Annually 7s. 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says—"It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Weekly 1d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under the head of 'The Story Teller' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials. . . . There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them. . . . It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

Leigh Hunt, in his Autobiography, says—"I call out every week for my Family Herald, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

FAMILY HERALD, Annually 7s. 6d.

The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information, interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matter, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

London: W. Stevens, 421, Strand; and by Order of all Local Booksellers and Agents.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 20th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Chairman.

BERNARD HALL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

Sub-Manager.

THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£	718,385
Ditto Second ditto		£1,412,466

Under its arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents in Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Of the most approved patterns for

INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, OR PROFESSIONAL USE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

Fit a Chest expressly for

DISTRICT USE

In conformity with the experience of the highest Medical Authorities.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH CHEST.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.

Are now unpacking,

EX STEAMER ASSYRIA, FROM LONDON,

A LOT OF IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S COTS.

They have also received a fresh Consignment of

THE CELEBRATED AUSTRIAN BENT WOOD CHAIRS,

Which are now on inspection at their

FURNISHING ROOMS.

8 AND 9, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

COATS.		CAPS.		LEGGINGS.	
Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 15-0	Rs. 17-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4-4	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 5-1

ENTIRE SUIT.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 22-0.	Rs. 25-0.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 20-0	Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and unfading material, in all shades of colour, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively employed, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
	Six	36 0	42 0
Silk and Wool: the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours	each	9 0	10 0
	Six	52 0	58 0
Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy	each	8 8	9 8
Wove colours, of the best quality	Six	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk: Wove colours, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	Six	67 0	75 0
French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached	each	2 0	2 4
	Six	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped patterns	Six	22 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts	from	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
„ Fancy Colours	„	12 8	14 0
„ Neat Stripes	„	12 8	14 0
„ Super Fancy Stripes	„	16 8	18 8
„ „ Balbriggan	„	18 0	20 0
„ Lisle Thread	„	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	„	16 0	18 0
„ Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	„	16 8	18 8
„ Super Fancy Colours	„	18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers { Fine Ribbed for Stout }	per pair	4 42	5 8
	„	5 12	6 8
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino half doz.		19 0	21 0
BANIANS { Super „	„	24 0	27 0
BANIANS { Silk and Merino	„	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

TAILORING and OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Angola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 0
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. do.	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	95 0

BARRETT and CLAY'S WINES.

REDUCED PRICES.

In order to clear off the Consignment, Messrs. B. & C. have instructed their Agents to reduce the Prices of their Wines as under. Local Is invited, as these Wines will bear comparison with any in the market.

P.—Pale Sherry, Red Seal	Rs. 17 0
S.P.—Superior Pale Sherry, Green Seal	„ 19 0
A.—Amontill-do	„ 24 0
S.M.—Sparkling Moscile, Moussirender Mosel	„ 30 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHARTS.—Imray's Charts have found great favour of late years. Those of the Eastern Seas can always be had of the Bombay Agents. Price Rs. 7 each Chart, mounted on cloth.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WALL MAPS:—The following Wall Maps always in Stock:—

K. Johnston's Commercial Chart of the World	Rs. 40 0
Allen's Map of India, by Walker, 1871	„ 40 0
Stanford's Map of Asia	„ 40 0
——— Europe	„ 40 0
——— India, 1870	„ 20 0
Allen's Map of India, small size, 36 by 30	„ 16 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ANNUALS FOR 1872. ENGLISH PRICES.

Burke's Peerage and Baronetage	Rs. 19 0
Lodge's do do	„ 19 0
Post Office London Directory, 1872	„ 18 0
Bengal Directory	„ 14 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OGILVIE'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, 2 Vols. 4to. Rs. 40 0 Cash.

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY, 4to Cloth. 15 12 „

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LYON'S GUIDE to the LAW of

India	Rs. 3 0
MAYNE'S PENAL CODE. *New Edition*	„ 13 8
COLLETT'S LAW OF TORTS. *New Edition*	„ 7 0
NORTON'S LEADING CASES in Hindoo Law, 2 Vols. *Reduced price*	„ 26 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND and CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

HUGH D. FISHER and CO.

Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles, RED LEAD, warranted pure. WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, DRY COLOURS assorted. COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is given below.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division:—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity		Rs. 100	0 0
4	„ „ „	„ 125	0 0
6	„ „ „	„ 150	0 0
8	„ „ „	„ 175	0 0
10	„ „ „	„ 200	0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,

Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR of No. 9, Church Gate Street, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

NOTICES.

CALCUTTA.—NOTICE.—First class BOARD and LODGING at VERY MODERATE TERMS, No. 2, Middleton Row, Calcutta. A three-storied Bungalow, very commodious, and situate in one of the healthiest and best localities. Specially established under European management for Officers and Civilians, with suitable accommodation for Married Couples.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS will be received, up to the 1st September 1872, for the ERECTION of a MUNICIPAL OFFICE and LIBRARY combined. Plans and Specification can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EDWARD MacCARTHY,

Secretary, Broach Municipality.

16th August 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY (Rs. 180) PER SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1872, will be PAID on and after the 21st instant by the Undersigned to the Registered Shareholders of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th August 1872.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHARHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on TUESDAY, the 27th August 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 3 th June last.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 19th to 27th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August 1872.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1872, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation and to elect two additional Directors.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th August 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE.

No. of Suits 122, 123, and 129 of 1871.

In the Court of BABU NOBINCHANDAR BANERJIA, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Judge of Station Court Sagar.

GAYAPARSHAD DUBE of SAGAR ..... Plaintiff.

RAJA DEBI SINGH, CHIEF of PITELWA ..... Defendant.

Amount of Decree Rs. 3,815-15-9.

In execution of decree in Regular Suits, No. 123, 1871, I am hereby notified that on the 26th day of September next, and following dates, at 12 o'clock, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Sagar, the right, title, and interest of RAJA DEBI SINGH of Petchra, zillah Sagar, the defendant in the case, in the property particularized in the subjoined Schedule will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless the amount of the decree be previously paid or the sale stayed by order of the Court.

Schedule.

The following 18 Villages in Tappa Kesli, Pargana Deori Tehsil Rehli, Zillah Sagar:—

Name of the Village.	Area according to acres.	Government Jumma.
Duma	1264	Rs. 400
Fatha Kalan	1171	200
Ram Ghori	512	194
Birsala	931	105
Deori Kalan	521	120
Deori Khurd	536	95
Mara Madho	1100	106
Kesli Chakhla	1432	535
Jamania	1167	125
Tumri	1149	61
Patha Khurd	2101	175
Ram Garha	1080	150
Sanpur	1013	49
Bakuri	1034	107
Bedhar	736	90
Bhonhar	882	51
Hirapur Churka	542	19
Kishunpoora	1271	125

10 Villages in Tapa Mowar.

Mowar	1008	334
Dingaria	616	66
Kachwa	1087	103
Madri	1062	148
Sari Bar	572	44
Muhli	2071	251
Dohli	1147	100
Nimari Kalaw	776	201
Nimari Khurd	598	31
Kharyao Deori	685	180

20 Villages in Tapa Taura.

Taura	1182	436
Kheri Kalan	768	475
Kui Dongri	464	143
Umaria	680	230
Debri	536	200
Tulsipar	903	125
Basa	1147	50
Putaria	513	85
Johnpur	1074	69
Berkheri	346	60
Torka	382	125
Thamari	889	176
Tipuria	784	128
Kheri Khera	916	96
Khera Khera	569	55
Untkata	1422	100
Keolari Kalan	2170	341
Keolari Khurd	1149	202
Bagdari Kalan	716	230
Bagdari Khurd	1370	185
Khutkla	1692	110
Senwa	1164	110
Runza Jhori	1326	75
Indulpur	1237	100
Arjuni	1652	230
Naraniput	1049	133
Tekapar	794	200
Dodhwara	581	200
Jamonia	570	1.9
Gogie	1100	350

J. N. H. MACLEAN

Deputy Commissioner, Sagar.

Dated 7th August 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Mazagon shares at Rs. 860. Mofussil and Port Canning shares closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	738½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
15,200	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,225
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475
				RAILWAY COMPANIES.	
.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	232
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225
				LAND COMPANIES.	
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,545
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	860
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	430
				SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.	
400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,255
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,585
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	905
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,900
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,000
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,025
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,590
680	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year.

				PRESS COMPANIES.	
150	5,000	2,850	225p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,070
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,900
200	2,000	all	210do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,170
200	500	all	33⅓do.	Do New	350
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,030
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	8,300x.d.
300	2,900	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
200	1,000	all	200 pc	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	228 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,050
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1,000
300	5,000	2,000	169 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,185
200	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press.	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

				MISCELLANEOUS.	
.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
20,000	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	165
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics B'M'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pc	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 pc	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¼ to 112⅝
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	101¼ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 17th Aug. compared with the statement issued on 10th Aug.:—

LIABILITIES.	10th Aug.	17th Aug.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	400,29,908	401,30,451
Do. do. do. at Branches.	24,99,018	20,63,505
Other Deposits	194,06,492	179,43,446
Post Bills	73,664	73,611
Cash Credits, undrawn	12,10,084	9,04,867
Rs.	703,35,166	681,90,984
ASSETS		
Government Securities	87,24,274	87,91,467
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	36,17,057	31,97,825
Loans, on Security of do. do.	10,25,998	9,93,193
Current Accounts overdrawn	6,275	2,866
Bills Discounted	99,24,963	78,49,169
Stamps	6,269	6,756
Dead Stock Rs. 4,93,417		
Amount applied in reduction " 75,000	4,18,417	4,18,417
Bullion	24,05,439	24,30,713
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,70,116	15,64,714
Cash and Currency Notes	440,35,688	431,35,877
Rs.	703,35,166	681,90,984

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 17th August 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	31,143 0 0
Merchandize	16,722 0 0
Earth Trains	718 0 0
Electric Telegraph	385 0 0
Total Rs.	48,968 0 0

Corresponding week in August 1871. Open 326½ Miles.

Coaching	19,677 0 0
Merchandize	10,789 0 0
Earth Trains	...
Electric Telegraph	530 0 0
Total Rs.	30,996 0 0
Increase	17,972 0 0

CALCUTTA.—17TH AUGUST.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-10, and small amounts, at Rs. 101-12 to 101-14.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-4, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-6.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 116.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST AUGUST.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£1 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	H. M. S. Daphne	Bateman	Trincomalie, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.
	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Calis, to Liverpool.

Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.

Steamer Bangalore, to Galle, Sydney, &c.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7 Emirne, s.s., Baron, from Mauritius, with mail.
7 Sumatra, s.s., Anderson, from Suez "
7 Brazilian, s.s., Green, from Rangoon.
7 Ninova, s.s., Stoker, from Bussorah, Turks.
8 Delta, s.s., E. M. Edmond, from Suez, with mail.
8 India, s.s., Dodero, from Genoa, Italian.
8 Hilton Philipson, s.s., De Steiger, from Hodeidah.
9 Timavo, s.s., M. B. Guercovich, from Cardiff.
11 Ulysses, s.s., J. Henderson, from Shanghai.
11 Persia, s.s., Morello, from Bombay, Italian.
12 Western Star, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.
13 Elgin, s.s., Hutton, from Suez, pas sed Calcutta.
13 Cordova, s.s., John Reynolds, from Hongkong.
13 Orissa, s.s., Shallard, from Bombay, with mail.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 7 Africa, s.s., Gallilee, to London.
7 Zaire, s.s., Olivara, to London.
8 Livorno, s.s., Martino, to Liverpool.
8 Sumatra, s.s., Anderson, to Calcutta, with mail.
8 Delta, s.s., E. M. Edmond, to Bombay "
8 Edward Barrow, ship, Putnam, to Calcutta.
9 Correze, St. Ft., Borics, to Saigon.
9 India, s.s., Dodero, to Bombay.
11 Ninova, s.s., Stoker, to Constantinople.
11 Hilton Philipson, s.s., De Steiger, to Galle.
11 Ulysses, s.s., J. Henderson, to London.
11 Persia, s.s., Marello, to Genoa.
11 Melbourne, ship, Blaxell, to Calcutta.
14 Orissa, s.s., Shellard, to Suez, with mail.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

July 6 Stamboul, ship, Hatch, from Calcutta.
19 Kwangtung, B. M., s.s., Elton, from Guardiful.
24 Adelaide, ship, Areus, from Liverpool.
25 George Reed, s.s., Sucking, from sea.
27 French Empire, ship, Tolupkins, from Newcastle.
Aug. 7 Tweed, s.s., M. Duff, from Canton.
7 Emirne, s.s., Baron, from Mauritius.
7 Brazilian, s.s., Green, from Rangoon.
7 Timavo, s.s., M. B. Guercovich, from Cardiff.
12 Western Star, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.
13 Cordova, s.s., John Reynolds, from Hongkong.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
City of Mecca	2330	Calcutta	Aug. 3
Surrey	1400	Calcutta	Aug. 5
Calcutta	850	Kurrachee	Aug. 5
Coromandel	2000	Calcutta	Aug. 7
Scindia	...	Calcutta	Aug. 12
Hongkong	1221	Penang	Aug. 12
Yeddo	1800	Bombay	Aug. 15
Lindsley Castle	1464	Penang	Aug. 15
Gordon Castle	2000	Penang	Aug. 16
Oxfordshire	1640	Calcutta	Aug. 24
Menzaleh	1682	Hongkong	Aug. 31
Walmer	1800	Bombay	Sept. 5
Rinaldo	1240	Bombay	Sept. 25

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 45 cases gin, Syed Mohidin Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Valkyrien, 50 boxes candles, Sumsoodin Cassomjee; 22 cases glasses, Currimbhoy Tajbhoy.
British Monarch, 10 cases still hock, Payne & Co.
The Tweed, 10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Urbino (s), 30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
West Australian, 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Jumna, 7 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Khorasan, 5 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
White Adder, 5 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 86 bales cotton, Heerjee Jaitha; 200 bales cotton Remington & Co.; 11 bundles hides, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.
Euxine, 280 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 63 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhawandass.
Delhi (s), 12 bales cotton, Hajee Momed Rajac Dudustee; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 30 bales wool, Mahomed Futta.
India (s), 109 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co; 100 bales cotton, Munsee Hurukchund.
Sir John Mandeville, 200 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 43 bales cotton, Monlall Koosalchund; 35 bales cotton, Megjee Heerjee.
Cella (s), 320 cwts. horns, Hasson Noor Mamod.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 49 bundles hides, Hasunbhoy Goolamhussen & Co.; 23 bundles hides, Nansey Gangjee; 185 bundles hides, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 3 bales hides, B. Soomar Mahomed; 14 bundles hides and skins, N. Pomonjee: 10 bundles hides, Sharriff Sallay Mahamed & Co.; 10 bales hides, Ruzubally Allaruza; 1 case shawl, David Sassoon & Co.; 30 bundles E. teeth, Abdoolremon Ahmed.

FOR SUEZ.

India (s), 15 cases indigo, Hajee Momed Esmail Keermance.

FOR ANCONA.

India (s), 21 bundles hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 4 bales twist, Pallonjee Bomanjee & Sons; 100 bales medicine, Ruzubally Allaruza; 73 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 81 bales cotton, Moorarbhoy Vizbookandass; 21 bales cotton, and 8 chests M. opium, N. J. Abraham; 30 bales white twist, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 62 bundles sharkfins, Fazulla Khakey; 49 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 103 bales cotton, Peerbhoy Asser; 30 bags sunda stone, Sorabjee Nasserwanjee; 32 bales cotton, Fudoo Remo; 9 chests M. opium, E. D. Langra; 4 chests M. opium, G. Koonjlall; 10 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 36 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

Travancore (s), 72 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 9 chests M. opium, N. J. Abraham; 73 bales cotton, Dhunraj Chooneelall; 3 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 30 chests M. opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co.; 2½ chests M. opium, Gungabux Chajoorum; 5 chests M. opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass.

Emeu (s), 5 chests M. opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass.

FOR PENANG.

Travancore (s), 16 bales cotton, A. Tait.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The market has been steady, and prices remain quite unchanged. The bulk of the transactions effected yesterday consist in Bleached Shirtings and Jaconets, of which about 200 cases have changed hands at current rates. Below we give our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	29 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 6 6	to Rs. 4 7 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	7 lbs. " 4 14 0	to " 4 15 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	8 lbs. " 5 10 0	to " 5 11 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	7 lbs. " 5 0 0	to " 5 1 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	8 lbs. " 5 11 0	to " 5 12 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	9 lbs. " 6 9 0	to " 6 10 0
"	"	50 "	39 "	10 lbs. " 7 2 0	to " 7 3 0
" Printers	26 "	30 "	2½ lbs. " 2 2 6	to " 2 3 0	
"	"	36 "	30 "	3 lbs. " 2 7 6	to " 2 8 0
" Madapolams	32 "	24 "	2½ lbs. " 1 13 6	to " 1 14 0	
"	"	32 "	24 "	3 lbs. " 2 4 0	
" Cambrics	50 "	24 "	5½ lbs. " 3 12 0	to " 3 13 0	
" Jeconets	40 "	20 "	2½ lbs. " 1 15 6		
"	"	40 "	20 "	2½ lbs. " 2 2 6	to " 2 2 9
"	"	45 "	20 "	2½ lbs. " 2 7 0	to " 2 7 6

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

750 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 6 6
500 "	"	"	" (fine)	40 "	39 " 6 lbs. " 4 8 6
500 "	"	"	"	40 "	39 " 7 lbs. " 4 14 0
500 "	"	"	" (fine)	40 "	39 " 7 lbs. " 5 1 0
3,000 "	White Shirtings	36 "	40 "		" 7 11 0
1,200 "	"	36 "	40 "		" 7 9 0
1,500 "	Blue O. & W. Prints	25 "	24 "		" 4 5 6
1,000 "	"	"	Jaconets No. 19	40 "	20 " " 3 0 0
1,000 "	"	"	"	20 40 "	20 " " 3 4 0
1,000 "	"	"	"	21 40 "	20 " " 3 8 0
1,000 "	"	"	"	22 40 "	20 " " 3 12 0
1,000 "	Mull (G. E.)	45 "	20 "		" 2 11 0
1,050 pairs	Dhoties	45 "	10 "		" 2 1 0

COTTON

50 Candies	New Verumgaum (W. S.)	Rs. 285 87
50 "	" Dholleral (ready)	" 208
25 "	" " "	" 208
75 "	" Neriad (W. S.)	" 195

YARNS.

4,500 lbs.	Mule, No. 60	per lb. As. 14½
3,400 lbs.	" " 80	" " 13½
1,500 lbs.	Turkey Red No. 30	" " 27½
3,000 lbs.	" " " 40	" " 25½
3,600 lbs.	" " " 30-60	" " 22½

METALS.

250 boxes Tin-plates ..... per box Rs. 20

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—21ST AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20 August, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4½ minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st August, 12-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 41 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 20th August, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 49 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st August, 8-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 53 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 21st August, 2-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 32 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 21st August, 2 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 59	0 2
" Galle	1 50	1 4
" Kurrachee	0 24	0 4
" Madras	0 26	0 1

WEATHER REPORTS.

GARWAR, 21st August, 8 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·95, rainfall 20 cents.

CANARA, 21st August, 8 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·000, rainfall 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 21st August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·770.

VINGORLA, 21st August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 80, rainfall 17 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21

Carpenter, Assistant Surgeon, 28th Cameronians, on leave, from Fyzabad.

Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Tuttun, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on duty, from Jaulna.

Harman, Lieutenant, 2nd Foot, from furlough, from England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 23	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept. 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Aug. 26	3 P.M.	No afternoon packet.
Australia	" 24	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 30	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	Aug. 23	Monday	Oct. 28
"	" 30	"	Nov. 4
"	Sept. 6	"	" 12
"	" 13	"	" 11
"	" 20	"	" 28
"	" 27	"	Dec. 5
Monday	" 30	"	" 9
"	Oct. 7	"	" 16
"	" 14	"	" 23
"	" 21	"	" 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 26 Tuesday	Nov. 19
"	Sept. 9 "	Dec. 3
"	23 "	" 17
Tuesday	" 8 "	" 31
"	Oct. 22	1873
"	" 5 "	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday	Aug. 24 Saturday	Nov. 14
"	" 7 "	Dec. 16
"	Oct. 19	

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on every day the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, and the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SANDERS—August 19th, at Chinchpoogly, the wife of R. D. Sanders, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGRAM—August 15th, at No. 55, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of S. J. Bagram, Esq., of a daughter.

MILLAR—August 9th, at Umballa, the wife of James B. Millar Esq., S. P. & Delhi Railway, of a daughter.

MOULE—August 18th, at Mirzapore, the wife of H. D'Oyly Moule, C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—DeLACY—August 15th, at St. Andrew's Church, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. M. Williamson, B.A., Benjamin Comwell Jones, only son of Benjamin Jones, Esq., gentleman, of Leaton, Essex, England, to Priscilla Agnes, widow of the late Edward DeLacy, Esq., Professor of Literature.

NEILL—WADDINGTON—August 15th, at Chindwara, by the Rev. W. H. Gale, B.A., John William Neill, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte Mary, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Waddington, Bengal Staff Corps.

THOMSON—BUNTING—August 15th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Broomehead, Campbell Thomson, Esq., C.E., to May Dorothy, youngest daughter of B. Bunting, Esq., London.

WOODFALL—MORAN—August 15th, at St. Peter's, Negapatam, by the Rev. A. Taylor, assisted by Rev. G. Heyne, James Woodfall, to Mrs. Gertrude M ran, the daughter of J. Jensen, Esq.—No cards.

DEATHS.

MILLAR—July 7th, at Umballa, of typhoid fever, James Silk Buckingham, the eldest and beloved son of James B. Millar, Esq., S. P. & Delhi Railway, aged 13 years and 7 months.

PEYTON—August 18th, at Nagpore, Central Provinces, Colonel G. W. Peyton, M. S. C., Commanding Seetabuldee.

WILBY—August 11th, at Calcutta, from fever, Ada Acadie, younger daughter of the late G. R. Wilby, Esq., and stepdaughter of Robert B. Smart, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey, aged 18 years and 26 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1872.

THE subject of Dr Livingstone again occupies the home papers received by this mail, but very little satisfaction is to be obtained out of anything which has yet been published upon that subject. When the mail left, the Geographical Society had received no communication from him; the Foreign Office had received only copies of his letters, and these contained no geographical information of any importance. All that had been published professing to be from the great traveller were a short letter to Mr. Waller, and two letters, one of which is a very long one, to Mr. J. G. Bennett on Dr, Livingstone's experiences and the African slave-trade.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, mentions that he had seen the copies of alleged letters which had been forwarded to the Foreign Office; and of the geographical notices contained in these productions, he says, "these notices are too vague "in their present shape to admit of useful geo- "graphical discussion." But he goes on to make a still more important remark, and in order to understand the importance of it, it is necessary for our readers to understand that the theory which he speaks of as ascribed to Dr. Livingstone is developed in the second alleged letter from the Doctor to Mr. J. G. Bennett, and cannot be set down as any mere mistake of Mr Stanley's. "At present," says Sir Henry in his letter in the *Times* of August 1st, "I will only say that "*the theory ascribed* to Dr Livingstone, of a "connection between the great line of drainage which he has traced from 12 de- "grees south and the Bahr-el Ghazal, or Pethe- "rick's Western Nile, is simply impossible, "since the German traveller Schweinfurth, has "visited the watershed from which the sources "of Bahr-el Ghazal descend, and which is very "little south of the parallel of Gondokoro." Sir Henry Rawlinson, it will be observed, only speaks of this theory as "ascribed" to Dr. Livingstone, but as the alleged letter of the latter to Mr. Bennett, developing this theory, was published in the *Times* of the 29th July, the President of the Geographical Society must have known that the theory in question is broached in that letter, and so, if this letter is genuine, must be more than ascribed to the traveller.

That letter to Mr. Bennett, which we give in our issue of-day, seems to have rather astonished people at home by its Yankeeisms and its general air of having been written by a man in the third degree of conviviality. As Livingstone, if alive, could not for several years had had any opportunity of speaking English except with some of his African attendants, it is easily conceivable that he might have learned a good deal of "English" from an American visitor, but even that hardly accounts for the tone of his letter, so unlike anything he has ever given utterance to before. One may may well ask, if, after years of separation from friends and civilization, David Livingstone was the man to write the kind of stuff which we find in it. It is no wonder that the *Overland Mail* remarks on this subject, "one of "two things is quite clear, either Dr. Livingstone "has been completely demoralised by living a "few months in the society of an American "newspaper correspondent, or, which is perhaps "more probable, Mr. Stanley wrote the letter "for the discoverer he discovered." This only insinuates, we presume, that Stanley acted as amanuensis for Dr. Livingstone in writing the above letter; but we thought it had been in Livingstone's own writing. If not, and if all the other letters, except two or three short ones to well known private friends, are not even apparently in Livingstone's handwriting, then the case assumes a different but not a less curious aspect.

Readers may criticise for themselves the expressions in this letter, and it is not desirable to examine its geographical details until Livingstone's alleged communications to the Geographical Society are published; but we notice one sentence in the letter which appears rather strange. In referring to the account by Herodotus of the four sacred fountains of the Nile, the writer of the letter says—"But I have to confess that it is a little "presumptuous in me to put this forward in "Central Africa, and without a single book of re "ference, in the dim recollections of reading

Hazard, C.B., vice J. Bayly, placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Robert Mann on the Seconded List, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Williamson Lovell, C.B., vice T. L. J. Gallwey, placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 3rd August, 1872.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Richard Warren, vice Brevet Colonel W. D. Gosset, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Major Richard Hugh Stotherd, vice Brevet Colonel F. C. Hessard, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Major William Hatt Noble, vice Brevet Colonel J. W. Lovell, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Major Henry Schaw, from the Supernumerary List, vice Brevet Colonel J. F. M. Browne, C.B., placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Major George Hamilton Gordon, vice B. A. Wilkinson, placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Major Charles John Fowler, vice H. Schaw, placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 4th August, 1872.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major Richard Harrison, vice R. Warren, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Captain Edward Henry Courtney, vice R. H. Stotherd, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Captain Richard Mainwaring Forman Sandford, vice W. H. Noble, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Captain Richard Bullen, vice G. H. Gordon, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Captain Henry Helsham Jones, vice C. J. Fowler, dated 4th August, 1872.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Jasper Gustavus Silvester Davies, vice Brevet Major R. Harrison, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant Edmund Donough Collins O'Brien, on the Supernumerary List, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant Samuel Anderson, vice E. H. Courtney, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Woodward, on the Seconded List, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert Young Armstrong, vice R. M. F. Sandford, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert John Bond, vice R. Bullen, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant Arthur Kyle Haslett, vice H. H. Jones, dated 4th August, 1872.

The following Lieutenants to be Captains by augmentation :—

George Edward Grover, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Charles Harland Craigie Halkett, dated 3rd August 1872
George Henry Law Pole, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Charles Bowen, dated 3rd August, 1872.
William Hutchinson Mulloy, dated 3rd August, 1872.
William Randall Slacke, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Edward Toler Wynne, dated 3rd August 1872.
Francis George Oldham, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Henry Allen Gun, dated 3rd August, 1872.
John Charles Ardagh, dated 3rd August, 1872.
William Emerson Peck, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Edmund Stephens, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Christopher Josiah Russell, dated 3rd August, 1872.
John Mabbott Morgan, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Arthur Balfour Haig, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Henry Cautley, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Albany Featherstonhaugh, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Joseph Henry Satterthwaite, on the Temporary Reserved List, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Ernest Marsh Lloyd, dated 3rd August, 1872.
John Cosmo Macpherson, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Thomas Howard, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Frederick Bailey, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Henry John Wolstenholme Gehle, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Charles William Whinfield, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Studley Vidal Smith, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Archibald Lewis Buckle, dated 3rd August, 1872.

LATE BENGAL.

Edward Gilbert Clayton, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Allan Joseph Champneys Cunningham, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Henry Wilberforce Clarke, dated 3rd August, 1872.
William Percival Tomkins, dated 3rd August, 1872.
James Dundas, V.C., dated 3rd August, 1872.
Henry Trotter, dated 3rd August, 1872.
Malcolm Arbuthnot Aives, dated 3rd August, 1872.

LATE MADRAS.

William Gordon Cumming, dated 3rd August, 1872.

The temporary Commissions, as Lieutenant, of the following officers to be made permanent :—

St. George Corbet Gore, dated 8th January, 1870.
Robert Hanbury Brown, dated 8th January, 1870
Hugh Mitchell, dated 8th January, 1870.
Henry Bayard Rich, dated 8th January 1870.
Woodforde George Du Boulay, dated 8th January, 1870
Douglas Alexander Scott, dated 8th January, 1870.
Walter Harry Sykes, dated 8th January, 1870.

Surgeon Thomas William Fox, M.B., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, dated 5th July, 1872.

Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Cameron Neville Hogge retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd August 1872.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Keppel retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant and Captain John Arther Thomas Garratt to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Charles W. Connell, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel John Fletcher Hathorn retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd August, 1872.

7th Foot, Lieutenant William Edward Roberts to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant G. B. Mears, promoted, dated 3rd July, 1872.

William Henry Stopford Heron-Maxwell, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. B. Meares, promoted, dated 3rd August, 1872.

8th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Frederick Malet to be Captain, vice B. G. Moffat, retired, dated 17th July, 1872.

11th Foot, Captain Percival Walsh Jordan retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd August, 1872.

12th Foot, Lieutenant Robert Baynes Reed to be Captain, vice H. J. MacDonnell, retired, dated 24th July, 1872.

16th Foot, Captain Henry Jenkins Croft retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd August, 1872.

18th Foot, Staff Surgeon Robert Watson to be Surgeon, vice Richard Uniacke Cashman, M. D., placed upon half-pay, dated 3rd August, 1872.

20th Foot, Captain Sydenham Clitherow McGill, from half-pay, late Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major O. T. Burne, promoted, half-pay Major, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant George Frederic Harris to be Captain, vice S. C. McGill, transferred to 22nd Foot, dated 3rd August, 1872.

22nd Foot, Captain Sydenham Clitherow McGill, from 20th Foot to be Captain, vice Philip Gully retired, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant George William Henry Cuningham to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Arthur Brett, appointed Adjutant, dated 15th May, 1872.

24th Foot, Captain John Johnston retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 3rd August, 1872.

33rd Foot, Lieutenant Frederic William Durrant to be Captain, vice B. G. Graham, retired, dated 17th July, 1872.

34th Foot, John George Selby Morrice, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant P. Walker, promoted, dated 3rd August, 1872.

39th Foot, Martyn John Edward Fenwick, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant L. Dening, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, dated 3rd August, 1872.

46th Foot, the proper position of Sub-Lieutenant Alfred M. Brennan is above Sub-Lieutenant F. S. Sorell.

50th Foot, Serjeant Stephen Watson, from 10th Hussars, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. S. Campbell, retired, dated 3rd August, 1872.

51st Foot, Lieutenant George Frederick White to be Captain, vice W. P. L. Lewes, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the 1st Administrative Battalion Pembroke Rifle Volunteers, dated 1st July, 1872.

Robert Francis Gartside-Tipping, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant the Honourable A. E. C Cole, transferred to the Rifle Brigade, dated 3rd August, 1872.

52nd Foot, Lieutenant William Henry Drage, from 85th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. A. J. Spencer, retired, dated 3rd August, 1872.

53rd Foot, The names of the Sub-Lieutenant appointed in the Gazette of the 25th June, 1872, are James Wyndham Hughes-Hallett, and not as then stated.

66th Foot, Lieutenant John Healey to be Captain, vice H. A. F. Merewether, retired, dated 24th July, 1872.

72nd Foot, Major Mostyn de la Poer Beresford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel William Payn, C.B., who becomes Supernumerary on being appointed a Brigadier-General in the East Indies, dated 14th June, 1872.

Captain William Henry James Clarke to be Major, vice M. de la Poer Beresford, dated 14th June, 1872.

Lieutenant James Foord Hilton to be Captain, vice Clarke, dated 14th June, 1872.

75th Foot, Captain Richard Wadeson, V.C., to be Major, vice C. H. Malan, retired, dated 17th July, 1872.

76th Foot, Robert Constantine Pott, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant F. E. Lloyd, promoted, dated 3rd August, 1872.

78th Foot, Lieutenant George John Pitt Taylor to be Captain, vice G. E. Leckey, retired, dated 17th July, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Edgar Croker-King to be Captain, vice Colin Mackenzie retired, dated 17th July, 1872.

87th Foot, Henry John Sutton, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. C. Hennell, deceased, dated 3rd August, 1872.

88th Foot, Horace Butterworth Mann, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. G. Moore, promoted, dated 3rd August, 1872.

94th Foot, Lieutenant Ernest Theodore Evans to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant S. N. McLeod Nairne, who resigned that appointment, dated 9th April, 1872.

103rd Foot, Lieutenant Wyndham H. Davidson to be Captain, vice W. Williams, retired on a pension, dated 24th July, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Major and Brevet Colonel Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., to be Supernumerary, while holding the appointment of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, dated 3rd August 1872.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Adolphus James Price to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant B. S. du Jardin, promoted, dated 4th July, 1872.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Controller Villiers W. C. Hawkins to be placed upon the Retired List, having completed the requisite period of service, dated 1st July, 1872.

Assistant-Controller Henry Bartlett to be Deputy-Controller, vice Hawkins, dated 1st July, 1872.

Commissary A. H. Young, to be Assistant-Controller, vice Bartlett, dated 1st July, 1872.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Deputy-Commissary M. O. Miller to be Commissary, vice Young, dated 1st July, 1872.

Assistant-Commissary T. Pease to be Deputy-Commissary, vice Miller, dated 1st July, 1872.

Lieutenant Thomas Patrick Shannon from the 20th Foot, and Acting Assistant-Commissary to be Assistant Commissary, dated 8th May, 1871.

Commissary John L'Estrange L. Buchanan to be placed upon half-pay, dated 3rd August, 1872.

To be Sub-Assistant Commissaries.

Ernest Elliott Markwick, dated 13th June, 1872.
George Wollaston Ottley, dated 13th June, 1872.
William Horan, dated 13th June, 1872.
Stephen Thornton Phillimore, dated 13th June, 1872.
Richard Purdy Hunt, dated 13th June, 1872.
Arthur Newton St. Quintin, dated 13th June, 1872.
Wodehouse Dillon Richardson, dated 13th June, 1872.
Frank Graham Wintle, dated 13th June, 1872.
Walter Bourne Brabazon, dated 13th June, 1872.
Ernest Houghton, dated 13th June, 1872.
John Langford Wheeler, dated 13th June, 1872.
Henry McCleland, dated 13th June, 1872.
Casimir Arthur Bourne, dated 13th June, 1872.
Herbert Andrew David Hain, dated 13th June, 1872.
Robert Arthur Nugent, dated 13th June, 1872.
Ernest Langham Boughton Kevill-Davies, dated 13th June, 1872.
Alfred Ely, dated 13th June, 1872.
Lewis Augustus Clutterbuck, dated 13th June, 1872.
Fraser Browne Mellise, dated 13th June, 1872.
Robert Fulke Noel Clarke, dated 13th June, 1872.
Frank Erastus Stevens, dated 13th June, 1872.
David Scot Skirving, dated 13th June, 1872.
Frederick Anthony Ritson, dated 13th June, 1872.
Josiah Jones, dated 13th June, 1872.
Allan Harris Langdon, dated 13th June, 1872.
Charles Henry Bridge, dated 13th June, 1872.
Ernest Fryer, dated 13th June, 1872.
John Francis Sargent, dated 13th June, 1872.
John George Yule Wilson, dated 13th June, 1872.
Alfred Aquila Baker, dated 13th June, 1873.
William Sandford Blenkinsop, dated 13th June, 1872.
Malcolm Graham, dated 13th June, 1872.
Herbert Thornton Wyon, dated 13th June, 1872.
Hamilton William Wetherell Spooner, dated 13th June, 1872.
Arthur William Collard, dated 13th June, 1872.
Frederick Stephen Seymour, dated 13th June, 1872.
Francis Howard Arnold, dated 13th June, 1872.
Marcus Edward Read Rainsford, dated 13th June, 1872.

Pay Sub-Department, The second Christian name of Assistant-Paymaster Armstrong, whose appointment appeared in the *Gazette* of 14th May 1872, is James.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon William Younge Jeeves, from half pay, late Royal Artillery, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Robert Watson, appointed to the 18th Foot, dated 3rd August, 1872.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Acting Veterinary-Surgeon J. J. Phillips bears date 24th July, 1872, and not as stated in Gazette of 23rd ultimo.

Augustus Herbert Batchelor, Gent., to be Acting Veterinary-Surgeon, vice A. Johnston, promoted, dated 3rd August, 1872.

UNATTACHED.

The undermentioned officers on the Unattached List of Her Majesty's Indian Army to be Captains :—

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Bray, Bengal Establishment, dated 11th April, 1872.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Arthur Steers, Bombay Establishment, dated 11th April, 1872.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Michael Toole, Bombay Establishment, dated 11th April 1872.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Reverend John Higginbotham to be Chaplain of the Third Class, dated 3rd May, 1872.

BREVET.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Grahame Craig, 1st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, dated 10th July, 1872.

Paymaster John Warden McFarlan, 5th Lancers, to have the honorary rank of Captain, dated 16th October 1871.

Lieutenant Francis Hender Mountsteven, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary David Oliver, Bengal Public Works Department, to have the honorary rank of Captain, dated 21st February, 1872.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary Michael Cunningham, Bengal Public Works Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, dated 21st February, 1872.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary Thomas Teed, Bombay Staff Corps, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, dated 21st February, 1872.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 4th July, 1872, of Major-General Charles Rochfort Scott, Colonel of the 100th Foot :—

Brevet Colonel William Parke, C. B., from Lieutenant-Colone half-pay, 53rd Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to be Major-General, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 5th July, 1872.

Major William Butler Gosset, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 5th July, 1872.

Captain William Paterson, half-pay, 63rd Foot, Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, to be Major, dated 5th July, 1872.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonels :—

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron Naville Hogge, Grenadier Guards, dated 6th July, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Charles Cooke, C.B., Royal Engineers, dated 6th July, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wray, Royal Engineers, dated 6th July, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Andrew Lumsden Murray, Royal Engineers, dated 6th July, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Inglis, Royal Engineers, dated 6th July, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Yerbury Moggridge, Royal Engineers, dated 6th July, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon Jervois, Royal Engineers, dated 10th July, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, C.B., 78th Foot, dated 13th July, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Johns, half-pay, late Military Train, dated 3rd August, 1872.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Orton Swaffield, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, dated 3rd August, 1872.

INDIA OFFICE, 1ST AUGUST.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Robert Gordon Loch, 20th Hussars, dated 12th December, 1868.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Bernard Channer, 14th Regiment, dated 14th March, 1868.

Lieutenant John James Money-Simons, 41st Regiment, dated 2nd January, 1871.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Hurlock Galloway Pritchard, Royal (Madras) Artillery, dated 27th April, 1867.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Benjamin Alexander Napier Parrott, 76th Regiment, dated 8th December, 1870.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Lewis Forbes Heath, 83rd Regiment, dated 11th January, 1867.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Yate, 49th Regiment, dated 22nd March, 1871.

The date of rank of Lieutenant Annesley John Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, is 28th October, 1868, and not as stated in the London Gazette of 22nd December, 1871.

The date of rank of Lieutenant Thomas Teed, Bombay Staff Corps, is 15th December, 1869, and not as stated in the Gazette of 19th March, 1872.

DIDN'T EXPECT IT.—A couple of pedestrian "gents from town," passing a toll-bar, attempted a joke at the expense of a young woman who stood at the door by asking what the charge was for passing through the gate. "If you are gentlemen, nothing; if you are donkeys a penny each," replied the damsel, much to their discomfiture.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Cocoa Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST.

THE great event of the week—I might almost say of the year and the century—is the astounding success of the great French loan. Every thing about this gigantic financial operation has been so portentous that imagination almost fails to grasp the meaning of the figures. The total asked by M. Thiers was three milliards and a half—that is, in sterling, £160,000,000; and the loan has been applied for more than twelve times; in other words, the money markets of Europe have offered to lend France £1,800,000,000, eighteen hundred millions sterling! We repeat these huge figures without quite realising what they mean. They at all events show two things—a great abundance of disposable capital, and a boundless faith in the future of France. Nevertheless, after rolling the big figures backwards and forwards as a sweet morsel on the tongue, calm investigation considerably reduces the element of the marvellous. In the first place, as happened with the Imperial Loan of twenty millions sterling which M. Magne brought out four years ago, the over applications have been enormous to provide for the contingency of a large reduction in the allotment. A man applies for ten times what he wants or could take up if it were allotted to him, on the speculation that he will get that tenth. For instance, a German banker here told me on Monday afternoon that he had sent in an application for £12,000,000; he had paid a deposit of about £1,700,000. But the most that he will get will be perhaps a sixth of that. He will then pay up in full, getting 6 per cent. discount, and making a handsome profit on the exchange—which is 25-43 for London applications, the par of exchange being 25·22—and next he will sell a considerable amount at the premium of the day, which is now 4 and may in another week be 10. Again, the payment of the instalments is extended over so wide an interval that men of moderate means who would have shrunk from a heavy liability have no hesitation at taking a share in this operation: so that in fact the actual demand which M. Thiers makes upon the loose capital in the country is only twenty-four millions sterling—the amount of the deposit. Again, the paying of the deposits, in London at least, has led to a comparatively small transfer of money. Cheques are drawn against perhaps a large deposit of securities: these cheques are paid into the Bank of England, which next week will repay perhaps nine-tenths of them, no money having passed at all. So far as France is concerned, the explanation is still easier. From a large and influential body of applicants, the syndicate of brokers, no deposit of cash is wanted, but only one of securities; and that body has applied for, it is believed, double the amount of the loan. Nevertheless, making every allowance, the transaction is prodigious. The London capitalists came forward in great force. Fabulous amounts are named as having been subscribed by certain firms, but I believe the following rental may be taken as correct. Three firms, Rothschild, Baring, and Raphael, applied for 25 millions sterling each; two others, Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt and Stern Brothers for 20 millions; the syndicate represented by Erlanger and Beer for 12 millions; and about a dozen others for sums at over a million each.

So far there has been no effect to speak of produced on the money market. Very little money, as I have said, passed, and the cheques were virtually unused. But of course by and by, when the letters of allotment are distributed, cash will be wanted, since the French Government has to pay twenty millions sterling in a fortnight, and certain bankers have agreed to provide 2½ millions sterling more in gold before the end of October. It is impossible but that these tremendous drains upon our stock of specie will tell on the discount market, and those who so confidently believe that the effect will be almost imperceptible, are but expressing a wish which is father to the thought. The real source of danger to our money market, it must not be forgotten, lies in the disposal of the vast indemnity now [illegible] The cash has passed into their hands. If we knew for certain that they would put it to use and lend it out either by depositing it in German banks at a fixed rate of interest, or by purchasing the public funds of good states like England, we should have nothing to fear, since then, in one way or another, the money would at once return to circulation. But supposing that after paying off all their outstanding liabilities, the Germans were to resolve to lock up, say, twenty millions sterling worth of gold in their national strong box, that is, in fortresses, and keep it as a reserve against emergencies in addition to the large sum they now have, what then? That conduct would be quite consistent with Hohenzollern traditions, which would take little heed of the convenience of the London or Paris money markets, and if carried out we should for some time to come be in a chronic state of crisis. Of course the answer given by our optimist business men here is that the German Government for its own sake would do nothing that might cause as much loss and inconvenience in Germany as in England, and that with all its military habits and tendencies it is really almost as much controlled by the financial interests as are the British or American Governments. But on this subject it has been pointed out by one or two people here that whereas when the last big loan was floated a year ago the Germans carefully refrained from disturbing the money market lest France should thereby have any difficulty in getting the further amount needed to pay them off; they have, now that the indemnity money is safe, no interest whatever in matters going smoothly. In fact their interest lies the other way. They may say to themselves that it is not advisable France should get over the burden and the pressure too easily, since that would only tempt them to try "with a light heart" the "return match" for Alsace and Lorraine, which every Frenchman knows to be inevitable. Hence one may imagine a cold-blooded and truly Bismarckian calculation that it may be possible to make France suffer severely and even permanently without incurring the odium of a direct intervention in any form, the means being such a stringency in the money market as shall lead to a sort of crisis; and, combined with the operation of the protective system established in France, to a partial stoppage if not an actual paralysis of all her industries. I daresay nothing of the sort will be done; but I am equally sure that not the slightest pains will be taken by the German Government to consult the convenience of either France or England. When gold is wanted it will be taken without reference to the Bank rate of discount being 3, 6, or 10 per cent. here or anywhere else. To every man in business I would urgently recommend the utmost caution, in so far as he is likely to be affected by the fluctuations of the money market for at least twelve months to come.

The actual duties on raw materials imposed by the National Assembly a week ago are now known in detail. With the exception of silk, wool, and flax, textile substances will have temporary admission for manufacture, or the duty will be reimbursed by a drawback based on a tariff prepared by the Government. Some of these rates of reimbursement are however so liberal that they form a premium paid by the country for the benefit of manufacturers. The cotton-mill owners appear to be specially favoured. The maximum duty on the material is 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes, but as an allowance of 12 per cent is made for waste, the drawback might have been fixed at 11f. 36c. The Government proposed not only to return the duty paid, but also to make a reduction for brokerage, increased capital employed, &c., thus giving a drawback which will range between 13½ and 16½ francs—a heavy premium to the manufacturer. This arrangement is strongly objected to by some members of the Chamber, and it is possible it may yet be modified. The duty on cotton from India is to be 7½ francs the 100 kilos—2 cwt—that is, a third of a penny per lb.; from other countries it is 10f. On flax and hemp the duty is 2 francs on jute 1 franc. On raw silk it is 1½f., and on thrown silk 2½ francs per kilogramme.

One of the results of the arrangement for the French loan here was the expansion of our cheque circulation to meet the enormous amounts paid in as deposits. The cheques cleared in the week ending yesterday, represented a total of £147,553,000 higher by about five millions sterling than the largest sum ever yet cleared. The amount cleared on Monday, the day for applications, was close on £37,000,000; but this, though large, falls a little below expectation. The truth, I believe, is that many cheques sent in were never cleared and never intended to be cleared.

The Suez Canal shareholders had their meeting in Paris on Wednesday, and after hearing the report read, passed almost unanimously a vote of confidence in the present directors, rejecting also by 1,410 against 669 votes a proposal to increase the tariff of charges yet further by substituting the cubic metre for the gross tonnage. M. de Lesseps has thus quite recovered his influence, which seemed to have been a little shaken at the previous meeting, but the explanation is to be found in the figures of the report. The revenue of 1871 was 13,720,074 francs, and the expenditure 15,918,000f., showing a heavy deficiency. On the other hand, the actual revenue earned during the the first half of the present year before the increased tariff came into operation was 7,240,000f., showing a steady growth; and the expenditure was estimated at 1,200,000f. a month, or 16,000,000f. up to the 31st December. Had there been no change of tariff, therefore, the deficiency would have been considerably reduced, though still serious enough. But already the enhanced charges have added 50 per cent. to the receipts since the 1st of last month, and thus the total income for the current year is estimated at 22,000,000 francs, which will leave not a deficiency but a surplus of about 6,000,000 francs. With such visible results before them it is scarcely suprising that the shareholders, lately so mutinous, have again rallied to M. de Lesseps. In truth that gentleman's management of the entire business has been very skilful. Had he named too high a tariff at the outset he would have starved the enterprise in its infancy, but he waited until the Canal had been so much used as to become indispensable, and he then raised the charges not to a prohibitive point, but to a range which will bring in a heavy additional amount to the company, while it will not scare away a single ship-owner. Ship-owning profits no doubt will be reduced—a hard measure at the very moment that coals are so dear, but the Canal will be used for all that. The report also stated that 887 vessels passed through the Canal in the first six months of 1872, while in July 83 passed, which would yield only about 500 for the six months. But for purposes of comparison the mere number of vessels does not matter much, since we want first to know what the tonnage is and what the average of the same month in previous years has been. It is also stated in the report that ships of the largest size can pass through the Canal without any fresh works requiring to be executed—a highly satisfactory point for the shareholders.

The position of the cotton trade referred to in my last was discussed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, when Mr. Hugh Mason, the President, gave an address reviewing the subject at length. He said among other things what his hearers could readily confirm, each man for himself, that, what with the advance in the price of coal and other materials, and also of wages, and the "unsettledness" in the conduct of the workpeople generally, the condition of those who had invested their capital was one of intense anxiety and perplexity. Looking forward to the next six months, he thought every one engaged in the trade would agree with him that they had before them a very fluctuating, uncertain, and anxious state of things, and it behoved them to be exceedingly cautious. The discussion that followed ranged over all the social aspects of the present disturbance in our industry, one of the members suggesting that the convicts should be introduced to work in the coal mines. This notion has commended itself to a good many people, and, though hitherto poohpoohed by the Government, [illegible] The cotton manufacture, like all others, is suffering not only from the high price of fuel, but from the uncertainty as to getting a supply at any price, a thing altogether new in our experience, and which the gradual decline in the value of cotton caused by good advices of the coming crop in America is insufficient to counteract.

Fresh strikes and agitations, chiefly in the coal and iron districts, are announced to-day. The ignominious failure of a strike, that of the North-Western railway porters, is also announced. The building carpenters still hold out, and are supported in idleness by their fellows at work. Among other singular results of these movements is the fact that one or two of the minor Staffordshire industries, that of iron tea-tray making and japanners, for instance, are nearly paralysed by that very rise in price which was the first sign of their prosperity. Prices of these wares have so risen that they are almost unsaleable, and many hundreds of men, women, and children are in great distress for want of employment. The next interest affected is the railway. The quotations of English railway stocks had been forced up six months ago to a fancy height in the belief that enhanced dividends were going to be perennial. But then came the advance in wages and material, and every line has suffered so much that the dividends are affected. The North-Eastern, for instance, the great Yorkshire, Derby and Durham group of railways, which ought to have profited more than any other by the brisk trade of the last six months, has just declared a dividend of 8½ per cent. against 10 per cent. last half year, a forerunner of similar results on other lines. Considering the large number of middle-class investors whose savings are embarked in these stocks, reduced dividends will seriously reduce most of the incomes of the great spending portions of the community.

The new Turkish 9 per cent. loan is issued this afternoon by Messrs. Raphael. The amount is £11,126,200, and the issue price is 98½ per cent. The bonds are convertible into 5 per cent. bonds of the general debt at the price of 550 per 1,000. Certain tithes and taxes are specially hypothecated to the service of the loan.

A QUESTION FOR THE TURF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose there is no doubt of the fact that the Stewards of the Bangalore races have warned Mr "Kelly" off the course, and prevented him from ever starting a horse again there. I have heard that it is the intention of some of the owners of horses who have entered for the Poona meeting to raise the question as to what effect that decision will have on the nominations of Messrs. "Kelly" and Abdoola at that meeting. Will they be allowed to run after the decision of the Bangalore Stewards?

The rules of the Western India Turf Club (No. 50) provides that "no person who shall be a party at any time or any where to any fraud or malpractice connected with horse racing shall be admitted a member of the Club * * * and shall further be disqualified from having, entering, or running horses at any race meeting where the racing rules of the Western India Turf Club are in force," &c.; and rule 61 provides "no nomination, &c., shall be altered in any respect after the time of closing without the consent of all the parties in the race."

As many parties are interested it will, I think, be well to ventilate the subject before the question comes on (if it should do) for the decision of the stewards of the coming Poona meeting.

I daresay Mr. "Kelly" will have transferred his interest in the horses to Mr. Ally Abdoola, and the 74 rule provides "that if a confederacy is subsequently disclosed the confederates must notify this to the Secretary of the Races in a letter signed by both or one of them."

But under the 61 rule would not this be an alteration of the "nomination," &c.? I should say decidedly it would, and, if so, I don't think *all parties will consent* to the alteration. Won't it be a sell for the descendant of an

Poona, 20th August. RAB CHIEF?

In Colorado a bald person finds himself alluded to as "a man with his head above timber line." We have also heard him called "Baldy on the top of his head."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, 17TH AUGUST.

You will receive my military items by telegram, and I have really little else to tell you. I am told that Captain Gibson has been honourably acquitted of having accepted an illegal gratification in regard to some boundary settlement, in Rajpootana, so far as I recollect. I do not telegraph this news, as my authority is not official, and I believe the young officer himself knows nothing as yet of the finding of the Court.

The fatal case of cholera at the Lawrence Asylum at Sonawur has been reported in a very unbusiness-like way; we are left to guess whether it was amongst the children or among the teachers or inferior staff.

Assistant Commissioner's Notice.—"Travellers whose way would under ordinary circumstances lie through Kussowlie, are informed that under present quarantine arrangements no native is allowed to leave Kussowlie without a pass, and any native may be subjected to quarantine.

"Natives are, however, allowed to pass round below Kussowlie by the lower circular and cart roads under police escort.

J. W. GARDINER,
Assistant Commissioner, Kussowlie.

Kussowlie, 14th August.

It has not been thought necessary to march out the 85th from Dugshaie. Only the prisoners have been sent under canvas. The chief mortality appears to have been amongst their number. The usual detachments for the Solon standing camp and rifle butts will go out as soon as weather permits, but it is not thought that the cholera is so bad or so dangerous as to warrant all the men being marched out in this variable weather.

The question of Simla or no Simla will be settled directly Lord Northbrook returns. I expect there will be a council and a handful of secretaries and personal assistants at Simla next year, but the under-secretaries and the working bees of the establishments will remain in Calcutta. This is much as I told you before. Mr. Wynne has been added to the committee of which I have already informed you.

MHOW, 18TH AUGUST.

I PROPOSE to confine my letter to-day to some important Comissariat matters.

When I wrote what I did about a week ago as regards the Commissariat, I feared that the departure of Major Clarke would not prove beneficial to either the Government or the people who have dealings with that department; and I am now sorry to say that my apprehensions have been but too soon verified, for, scarcely had the Major turned his back from Mhow, than one at least of the most objectionable practices which he had rectified was revived. A few days ago sealed tenders were invited for the supply of grass and kirbee. Had Major Clarke been here he would not only have opened the documents publicly, but would also have read out the rates therein written to those who choose to attend to learn the same at the appointed time. Now the officer who is acting for the Major did no such thing, but followed the old practice of simply opening the tenders and putting his initials on them. Asking the tenderers to be present at a certain time to see the tenders opened is simply therefore *a farce*—for, under this objectionable system referred to, none can know who is the successful tenderer. We can easily imagine how this practice must lead to no end of mischief; it certainly opens up a road for much underhand work. Of course certain clerks in the office, through whose hands the papers must pass, have thus the opportunity of giving out the information or not, just as it may suit their inclination or interests, and it often happens that this information is given privately to the select few, while it ought to have been given out publicly to all. I attribute no blame whatever to Colonel Williams, who opened the tenders, as I am not unaware that certain Commissariat officers at other stations do exactly as he has done, while others follow the rule observed by Major Clarke. The fault principally lies at the door of the Commissary General, who ought to issue a strict order enjoining an *uniform* practice in this most important matter, so that every tenderer at every station may be treated on the golden principle of "a fair field to all and no favor."

People wonder here how it is that Colonel Williams, who already filled *two* appointments, was nominated to do the duties of a *third*. If it be because it is thought that there is no one else fit to do the work of the Commissariat, I fear Sir George Montgomery has not looked about him well—for, if he had, he could have found more than one in his division equal to the task. Be this as it may, it is simply idle to suppose that the work of the Commissariat could be supervised as strictly as it should be, when it is placed under an officer who has no less than three offices to preside over. This happy pluralist is an able, experienced, and deserving official, but it is scarcely fair either to him or the State to place him in a position in which it is impossible he can see to every thing as he should do, and in which, whether he [illegible] will or no, to trust to subordinates to an undesirable if not dangerous an extent.

The Commissary General has, as you know, placed it on record that he never looks "for faults where he does not suspect them." I will therefore arouse his suspicions by saying that if he came to Mhow he would hear of something which would not only make him suspect but satisfy him that certain parties connected with his department here have been regularly combining to get contracts at high rates. Only about a week ago the cat was completely let out of the bag, and the whole thing came out in a court of justice. It appears that in 1870 the gram and the bread contracts were thus secured, for it was disclosed that it was a common thing for a large number of people to combine, get contracts at high rates, and then have regular auctions among themselves as to who was to carry out the contracts, the highest bidder obtaining this right, and the amount of his bid being divided among the members of the combination. You can just imagine what capital rates the bread contract must have been secured at when

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE TYABJEE DAWOOD KHAN.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE LUXMON RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE SHAPURJEE ARDASIR.

Mr. Budroodin applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for his final discharge in the nature of a certificate. He obtained his discharge some time ago.

The Commissioner directed that the insolvent should give the usual notice in the official *Gazette*.

Mr. Budroodin applied for leave to insert a debt in the schedule. Insolvent had inserted in the name of one of his creditors four promissory notes, but he now found there were five notes executed by him to that man, and he wished to insert the fifth note.

The Commissioner—How can he do that?

Mr. Budroodin said as the insolvent came up for his final certificate, he could be discharged from all prior liabilities.

The Commissioner—Yes, under the decision of the Privy Council, he will be discharged from all previous responsibility.

Mr. Budroodin—I apprehend your Lordship has an inherent power to amend any schedule up to the granting of the final certificate.

The Commissioner directed that insolvent should file a fresh schedule containing the fifth promissory note; and that he should give the usual notices about the final certificate.

RE R. J. ABRAHAM.

The insolvent was a solicitor of the High Court, and the matter last came on before the Court on the 17th April 1872. A Marwaree creditor now applied on a certificate from the Clerk of the Court that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The insolvent was called but made no answer. The petition was dismissed accordingly.

RE MERWANJEE BEJONJEE AND SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE.

The insolvents with Byramjee Bejonjee traded some time ago as dubashes and general merchants under the name and style of Byramjee and Merwanjee. Byramjee Bejonjee, who had filed a separate schedule, obtained his discharge in July last. The abovenamed two persons now applied for leave to withdraw the petition and schedule. The Commissioner directed that the usual notices should be given to the creditors.

DISCHARGES.

The following among other insolvents obtained their discharges:—Gunnoo Ragoo, liabilities 797. Narayen Bhickajee, a contractor, liabilities Rs. 7,385. Grustna Rajba, a compositor, liabilities Rs. 856. Motiram Kessjee, a muccadum, liabilities Rs. 2,161. Muthooradas Gangee, a muccadum, liabilities Rs. 1,755. Theophilus Desmier, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 1,652. Jaikissondas Nanabhoy, a writer, liabilities Rs. 4,346. Alexander Sinclair, a pensioner, liabilities Rs. 521. Shaik Mohideen Shaik Heera, a dry fish seller, liabilities Rs. 613. Gopal Hurybhoy, a carpenter, Bombay liabilities Rs. 2,004. Raghoonath Ramchunder, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 94,378. Mahomed Heerajee, a poultry dealer, liabilities Rs. 1,228. Hajee Ahmed Cassum, a dyer, liabilities Rs. 7,002. Hormusjee Heerajee, a cook, liabilities Rs. 608. Appajee Soorajee, a contractor, liabilities Rs. 7,563.

THE PROGRESS OF THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

THE following particulars of the progress of the Holkar State Railway will be read with interest. Mr. Cheyne, the Superintending Engineer, has just been out on an inspection of the line and is said to be fully satisfied with the progress that has been made. The earthwork is practically finished on the first 50 miles, that is, 13 miles north of the Nerbudda. The masonry on the first 67 miles is so far advanced that it will not hinder the girder-fixing nor rail-laying, even if these works were begun at once; bottom ballast is fully ready for 20 miles and part spread, fair progress is being made with it on other parts of the line. The difficulty will be about Government material. No one seems to know where the girders are, or when they may be expected. Rails have we believe been sent out without spikes, fishplates, or bolts, and there are not sleepers on the ground for much over two miles. As far as the contractors are concerned we believe there is nothing to prevent the opening of the line by the end of the year if they could have girders and other material at once. The plans of the Nerbudda bridge have not yet received the sanction of Government, though it is the key to the opening of the line to Indore.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A QUARANTINE of seven days has been established at Mooltan for all travellers from Lahore.

THE SNIDER CARBINE.—The Lahore mounted volunteers, who have hitherto carried the short Enfield, are to be armed in future with the Snider Carbine. The former weapon was found inconvenient in various ways.

THE BENGAL VERNACULAR PRESS.—The last report on the Bengali Native Press is composed almost entirely of ridiculous complaints—a long string of whines and whisperings which it sickens us to read. What is the Native Press? One of its own number has assured us that it does not represent the native public.—*Pioneer.*

CHOLERA AMONG THE TROOPS AT LAHORE.—Her Majesty's 87th have, we regret to learn from the Lahore journal, suffered greatly by the present cholera epidemic. The Sergeant Major and the Paymaster Sergeant are dead, and no cessation of the disease among the troops is yet reported. The artillery at Meean Meer and the 24th P. I. are also suffering, but the 18th B. C. are untouched.—*Ibid.*

A PITIFUL case of a European gardener on his way to England from Simla occurred a week ago. He had left his wife and three children at Home and brought one child out with himself. The three children in England died of scarlet fever, and the one with him in India also died; his wife was nearly mad through grief, and he was hastening home to see her; he stopped here to break the journey, took ill with cholera and died within a few hours!

THE PENALTY OF WANT OF SELF-DENIAL.—A soldier of H. M.'s 6th Regiment died very suddenly at Murree, on Saturday last, of spasmodic cholera. The occurrence created considerable excitement until the facts became known. It is stated that the man's own imprudence brought on the attack. He had only lately been discharged from hospital where he had been under treatment for dysentery for some three weeks, and he actually went to the bazaar and ate two dozen unripe pears. He died in less than 12 hours.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A FUNNY DEFINITION OF DOCUMENT.—A black eye is "a document." The proposition is a bold one; but I will prove it. In the "interpretation clause" of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* of 28th March, a document is thus defined:—"'Document' means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter." Now a black eye is a matter described upon a substance by means of marks intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter. Ergo, a black eye is a document. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

SUDDEN FLOOD ON THE RAVEE.—On Monday the 12th instant a very extraordinary and sudden flood came down the Ravee. On Saturday night and Sunday heavy rain had fallen, and a most peculiarly dark storm cloud had passed up towards the north, and this flood probably was the result of it breaking somewhere north of Lahore. The Ravee rose *eight feet* in an incredibly short time and ran over all its banks. The boat bridge seemed to be heaved up above the surrounding country, and was a conspicuous object a long way off, whereas as a rule it is depressed below the level of the land round it. The temporary railway bridge for the Punjab Northern State Railway at Shadera, which still presented broken sections here and there across the bed of the river, sustained further injuries and a large part of the remaining sections was carried down stream on to the bridge of boats. The stout old bridge, notwithstanding the unusual pressure thus brought to bear upon it, bore itself manfully against both flood and wreck, and though necessarily a little damaged from the struggle is now as safe and strong as ever.—*Mofussilite.*

INSULT ADDED TO IMPUDENCE.—"Oh! if you please, sir, herd the 'income-tax gatherer has called for his Christmas-box."

SMITH and Brown running opposite ways round a corner struck each other. "Oh, dear," says Smith, "how you made my head ring!" "That's a sign it's hollow," said Brown. "Didn't yours ring?" said Smith. "No," said Brown. "That's a sign it's cracked," replied his friend.

SMALL-POX.—A German physician has lately started the theory, that the fearful disease known as small-pox originates from an excess of albuminous matter in the blood, and that this is to be prevented by the administration of common salt. The habits of children in indulging over freely in sweetmeats he considers one great cause of this undue development of albumen, and coffee and tea if highly sugared lend also to excite it in adults.

DR LIVINGSTONE.

(New York Herald, July 27.)

THE following letter has been addressed by Dr. Livingstone to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, jun., to whom belongs the whole merit of initiating the enterprise for his relief:—

"South-Eastern Central Africa, February, 1872.

"My dear Sir,—I wish to say a little about the slave trade in Eastern Africa. It is not a very inviting subject, and to some I may appear as supposing your readers to be very much akin to the old lady who relished her paper for neither births, deaths, nor marriages, but for good racy bloody murders. I am, however, far from fond of the horrible—often wish I could forget the scenes I have seen, and certainly never try to inflict on others the sorrow which being a witness of 'man's inhumanity to man' has often entailed on myself.

"Some of your readers know that about five years ago I undertook, at the instigation of my very dear old friend Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart., the task of examining the watershed of South Central Africa. The work had a charm for my mind, because the dividing line between North and South was unknown, and a fit object for exploration. Having a work in hand, I at first recommended another for the task; but, on his declining to go without a handsome salary and something to fall back on afterwards, I agreed to go myself, and was encouraged by Sir Roderick saying, in his warm, jovial manner, 'You will be the real discoverer of the sources of the Nile.' I thought that two years would be sufficient to go from the coast inland across the head of Lake Nyassa to the watershed, whatever that might be, and, after examination, try to begin a benevolent mission with some tribe on the slope reach to the coast. Had I known all the time, toil, hunger, hardships, and worry involved in that precious water-parting, I might have preferred having my head shaved, and a blister put upon it, to grappling with my good old friend's task. But, having taken up the burden, I could not beat to be beaten by it. I shall tell you a little about the progress made by-and-bye. At present let me give you a glimpse of the slave trade, to which the search and discovery of most of the Nile fountains has brought me face to face. The whole traffic, whether on land or ocean, is a gross outrage of the common law of mankind. It is carried on from age to age, and in addition to the untold evils it inflicts, it presents almost insurmountable obstacles to intercourse between the different portions of the human family. This open sore in the world is partly owing to human cupidity, and partly to ignorance of the more civilized of mankind of the blight which lights chiefly on the more degraded. Piracy on the high seas was once as common as slave trading is now. But as it became thoroughly known the whole civilized world rose against it. In now trying to make the Eastern African slave-trade better known to Americans, I indulge the hope that I am aiding on, though in a small degree, the good time coming yet when slavery as well as piracy shall be chased from the world.

"Many have but a faint idea of the evils that trading in slaves inflicts on the victims and on the authors of the atrocities. Most people imagine that negroes, after being brutalized by a long course of servitude with but few of the ameliorating influences that elevate more favoured races, are fair average specimens of the African man. Our ideas are derived from the slaves of the West Coast, who have for ages been subjected to domestic bondage, and all the depressing agencies of a most unhealthy climate. These have told most injuriously on their physical frames, while fraud and trade rum have ruined their moral natures Not to discriminate the difference is monstrous injustice to the main body of the population living free in the interior under their own chiefs and laws—cultivating their own farms, catching the fish of their own rivers, or fighting bravely with the grand old denizens of the forests, which in more recent continents can only be reached in rocky strata or under perennial ice. Winwoode Reade hit the truth when he said the ancient Egyptian, with his large round black eyes, full luscious lips, and somewhat depressed nose, is far nearer the typical negro than the West Coast African, who has been debased by the unhealthy land he lives in. Slaves generally—and especially those on the West Coast, at Zanzibar and elsewhere—are extremely ugly. I have no prejudice against their colour; indeed, any one who lives long among them forgets that they are black, and feels that they are just fellow men. But the low, retreating foreheads, prognathus jaws, lark heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West Coast negroes, always awaken the same feelings of aversion as those with which we view specimens of the 'Bill Sykes' and 'bruiser' class in England. I would not utter a syllable calculated to press down either class more deeply in the mire in which they are already sunk. But I wish to point out that these are not typical Africans any more than typical Englishmen, and that the natives of nearly all the high lands of the interior of the continent are, as a rule, fair average specimens of humanity. I happened to be present when all the head men of the great chief Insama, who lives west of the south end of Tanganyika, had come together to make peace with certain Arabs who had burned their chief town, and I am certain no one could not see more finely-formed, intellectual heads in any assembly in London or Paris, and the faces and forms corresponded with the finely-shaped heads. Insama himself had been a sort of Napoleon for fighting and conquering in his younger days, was exactly like the ancient Assyrians sculptured on the Nineveh marbles, at Nimrod and others; and he showed himself to be one of ourselves by habitually indulging in copious potations of beer called *pombe*, and had become what Nathaniel Hawthorne called 'bulbous' below the ribs. I don't know where the phrase 'bloated aristocracy' arose. It must be American, for I have had glimpses of a good many English noblemen, and Insama was the only specimen of a bloated aristocrat on whom I ever set my eyes.

"Many of the women are very pretty, and, like all ladies, would have been much prettier if they had only let themselves alone. Fortunately, the dears could not change their charming black eyes, beautiful foreheads, nicely rounded limbs, well-shaped forms, and small hands and feet. But they must adorn themselves; and this they do—oh, the hussies!—by filing their splendid teeth to points like cats' teeth. It was distressing, for it made their smile, which has so much power over us great he donkeys, like that of the crocodile. Ornaments are scarce. What would our ladies do if they had none, but pout and lecture us on 'women's rights?' But these specimens of the fair sex make shift by adorning their fine, warm, brown skins, tattooing various pretty devices without colours, that, besides purposes of beauty, serve the heraldic uses of our Highland tartans. They are not black, but of a light warm brown colour, and so very eisterish—if I may use the new coinage—it feels an injury done to ones-self to see a bit of grass stuck through the cartilage of the nose, so as to bulge out the *ala nasi* (wings of the nose of anatomists). Cazembe's Queen—Moari a Ngombe by name—would be esteemed a real beauty either in London, Paris, or New York, and yet she had a small hole through the cartilage, near the tip of her fine slightly aquiline nose. But she had only filed one side of the two front of her superb snow-white teeth; and then what a laugh she had! Let those who wish to know go and see her carried to her farm in her pony phaeton, which is a sort of throne fastened on two very long poles, and carried by 12 stalwart citizens. If they take *Punch's* motto for Cazembe, 'Niggers don't require to be shot here,' as their own, they may show themselves to be men; but, whether they do or not, Cazembe will show himself a man of sterling good sense.

"Now these people, so like ourselves externally, have genuine human souls. Rua, a very large section of country north and west of Cazembe's, but still in the same inland region, is peopled by men very like those of Insama and Cazembe. An Arab, Syde Bin Habib, went to trade in Rua two years ago, and, as the Arabs usually do where the Rua two years ago, and, as the Arabs usually do where the natives have no guns, Syde Bin Habib's elder brother carried matters with a high hand. The Rua men observed that the elder brother slept in a white tent, and, pitching their spears into it by night, killed him. As Moslems never forgive bloodshed, the younger brother forthwith ran amuck on all indiscriminately in a large district. Let it not be supposed that any of these people are like the American Indians—insatiable bloodthirsty savages, who will not be reclaimed or enter into terms of lasting friendship with fair-dealing strangers. Had the actual murderers been demanded, and a little time been granted, I feel morally certain, from many other instances among tribes who, like the Ba Rua, have not been spoiled by Arab traders, they would all have been given up. The chiefs of the country would, first of all, have specified the crime of which the elder brother was guilty, and who had been led to avenge it. It is very likely that they would stipulate that no other should be punished but the actual perpetrator. Domestic slaves, acting under his orders, would be considered free from blame. I know of nothing that distinguishes the uncontaminated Africans from other degraded peoples more than their entire reasonableness and good sense. It is different after they have had wives, children, and relatives kidnapped; but that is more than human nature, civilized or savage, can bear. In the case in question, indiscriminate slaughter, capture, and plunder took place. A very large number of very fine young men were captured and secured in chains and wooden yokes. I came near the party of Syde Bin Habib close to the point where a huge rent in the mountains of Rua allows the escape of the great river Lualaba out of Lake Moero. And here I had for the first time an opportunity of observing the difference between slaves and freemen made by captives. When fairly across Lualaba, Syde thought his captives safe, and got rid of the trouble of attending to and watching the chained gangs by taking off both chains and yokes. All declared their joy and perfect willingness to follow Syde to the end of the world or elsewhere, but next morning 22 made clear off to the mountains. Many more, on seeing the broad Lualaba roll between them and the homes of their infancy, lost all heart, and in three days eight of them died. They had no complaint but pain in the heart, and they pointed out its seat correctly; though many believe that the heart is situated underneath the top of the sternum or breastbone. This to me was the most startling death I ever saw. They evidently died of brokenheartedness, and the Arabs wondered, 'seeing they had plenty to eat.' I saw others perish, particularly a very fine boy of 10 or 12 years of age. When asked where he felt ill, he put his hand correctly and exactly over the heart. He was kindly carried, and as he breathed out his soul was laid gently on the side of the path. The captors were not unusually cruel. They were callous—slaving had hardened their hearts. When Syde, who was an old friend of mine, crossed the Lualaba, he heard that I was in a village where a company of slave traders had been furiously assaulted for three days by justly incensed Babeemba. I would not fight nor allow my people to fire if I saw them, because the Babeemba had been especially kind to me. Syde sent a party of his own people to invite me to leave the village by night, and come to him. He showed himself the opposite of hard-hearted; but slaving 'hardens all within, and petrifies the feelings.' It is bad for the victims and ill for victimisers.

"I once saw a party of 12 who had been slaves in their own country, Lunda or Londa, of which Cazembe is chief or general. They were loaded with large heavy wooden yokes, which are forked trees about three inches in diameter, and seven or eight feet long. The neck is inserted in the fork, and an iron bar driven in across from one end of the fork to the other, and rivetted; the other end is tied at night to a tree or to the ceiling of a hut, and the neck being firm in the fork, the slave is held off from unloosing it. It is excessively troublesome to the wearer; and when marching two yokes are tied together by their free ends, and loads put on the slaves' heads besides. Women, having in addition to the yoke and load a child on the back, have said to me on passing, 'They are killing me; if they would take off the yoke I could manage the load and child, but I shall die with three loads.' One who spoke thus did die, and the poor little girl, her child, perished of starvation. I interceded for some, but, when unyoked, off they bounded into the long grass, and I was gently blamed for not caring to preserve the owner's property. After a day's march under a broiling vertical sun, with yokes and heavy loads, the strongest are exhausted. The party of 12 above mentioned were sitting singing and laughing. 'Hallo!' said I, 'these fellows take to it kindly; this must be the class for whom philosophers say slavery is the natural state,' and I went and asked the cause of their mirth. I had to ask the aid of their owner as to the meaning of the word *vukika*, which usually means to fly or to leap. They were using it to express the idea of haunting, as a ghost, and inflicting disease and death; and the song was, 'Yes, we are going away to Manga (abroad or white man's land) with yokes on our necks; but we shall have no yokes in death, and we shall return and haunt and kill you.' The chorus then struck in was the name of the man who had sold each of them, and then followed the general laugh, in which at first I saw no bitterness. Perembe, an old man of at least 104 years, had been one of the sellers. In accordance with African belief, they had no doubt of being soon able, by ghost power, to kill even him. Their refrain as if,

"'Oh, oh, oh!
"'Bird of freedom, oh!'
"'You sold me, oh, oh, oh!
"'I shall haunt you, oh, oh, oh!"

The laughter told not of mirth, but of the fears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter. 'He that is higher than the highest regardeth.'

"About North-East of Rua we have a very large country called Manynema, but by the Arabs it is shortened into Manyuema. It is but recently known. The reputation which the Manyuema enjoyed of being cannibals prevented the half-cast Arab traders from venturing among them. The circumstantial details of the practices of the men-eaters given by neighbouring tribes were confirmed by two Arabs who two years ago went as far as Bambarre, and secured the protection and friendship of Moonekuss—lord of the light-grey parrot with scarlet tail—who was a very superior man. The minute details of cannibal orgies given by the Arab's attendants erred by the sheer excess of the shocking. Had I believed a tenth part of what I was told I might never have ventured into Manyuema; but, fortunately, my mother never frightened me in infancy with 'Bogie' and stuff of that short, and I am not liable to fits of bogiephobia, in which disease the poor patient believes everything awful if only it is attributed to the owner of a black skin. I have heard that the complaint was epidemic lately in Jamaica, and the planters' mothers have much to answer for. I hope that the disease may never spread in the United States. The people there are believed to be inoculated with common sense.

"But why go among the cannibals at all? Was it not like joining the Alpine Club in order to be landed if you don't break your neck where your neck ought to be broken? This makes me turn back to the watershed, as I promised. It is a broad belt of tree-covered upland, some 700 miles in length from west to east. The general altitude is between 4,000ft. and 5,000ft. above the sea, and mountains stand on it at various points which are between 6,000ft. and 7,000ft. above the ocean level. On this watershed springs arise which are well-nigh innumerable—that is, it would take half a man's lifetime to count them. These springs join each other and form brooks, which again converge and become rivers, on say streams, of 20, 40, or 80 yards, that never dry. All flow towards the centre of an immense valley, which I believe to be the Valley of the Nile In this trough we have at first three large rivers. Then all united into one enormous lacustrine river, the central line of drainage, which I name Webb's Lualaba. In this great valley there are five great lakes. One near the upper end is called Lake Bemba, or more properly Bangweolo, but it is not a source of the Nile, for no large river begins in a lake. It is supplied by a river called Chambeze and several others which may be considered sources; and out of it flows the large river Luapula, which enters Lake Moero and comes out as the great lake river Luabula to form Lake Kamolondo. West of Kamolondo, but still in the great valley, lies Lake Lincoln, which I named as my little tribute of love to the great and good man America enjoyed for some time and lost. One of the three great rivers I mentioned—Bartle Frere's, or Lufira—falls into Lake Kamolondo, and Lake Lincoln receives no affluent, but it too joins the central line of drainage, but lower down, and all three united form the fifth lake, from which the slaves sent to me instead of men forced me, to my great grief, to leave as the 'unknown lake.' By my reckoning—the chronometers being all dead—it is five degrees of longitude west of Speke's position of Ujiji; this makes it probable that the great lacustrine river in the valley is the western branch—or Petherick's Nile—the Bahar Ghazal, and not the eastern branch, which Speke, Grant, and Baker believe to be the river of Egypt. If correct, this would make it the Nile; only after all the Bahar Ghazal enters the eastern arm.

"But though I found the watershed between 10-12 deg. south—that is, a long way further up the valley than any one had dreamt—and saw the streams of some 600 miles of it converging into the centre of the great valley, no one knew where it went after that departure out of Lake Moero. Some conjectured that it went into Tanganyika, but I saw that to do so it must run uphill. Others imagined that it might flow into the Atlantic. It was to find out where it actually did go that took me into Manyuema. I could get no information from traders outside, and no light could be obtained from the Manyuema within—they never travel, and it was so of old. They consist of petty headmanships, and each brings his grievance from some old fued, and is worse than our old Highland ancestors. Every headman of a hamlet would like to see every other ruling blockhead slain. But all were kind to strangers; and though terrible fellows among themselves, with their large spears and huge wooden shields, they were never known to injure foreigners till slavers tried the effects of gunshot upon them and captured their women and children. As I could get no geographical information from them, I had to feel my way, and grope in the interminable forests and prairies, and three times took the wrong direction, going northerly, not knowing that the great river makes immense sweeps to the west and south-west. I felt as if I were running my head against a stone wall. It might after all turn out to be the Congo; and who would risk being eaten and converted into black man for it? I had serious doubts, but stuck to it like a Briton, and at last found that at the mighty river left its westing and flowed right away to the north. The two great western drains, the Lufira and Lomame, running north-east before joining the central line or main—Webb's Lualaba—told that the western side of the Great Valley was high, like the eastern, and as this main is reported to go into large reedy lakes, it can scarcely be aught else but the western arm of the Nile. But besides all this—in which it is quite possible I may be mistaken—we have two fountains on probably the seventh hundred miles of the watershed, and giving rise to two rivers—the Liambai, or Upper Zanabese, and the Kafue, which flow into Inner Ethiopia; and two fountains are reported to rise in the same quarter, and, forming Lufira and Lomame, flow, as we have seen, to the north. These four full-grown gushing fountains, rising so near each other, and giving origin to four large rivers, answer, in a certain degree, to the description given of the unfathomable fountains of the Nile by the secretary of Minerva, in the city of Sais in Egypt, to the father of all travellers, Herodotus. But I have to confess that it is a little presumptuous in me to put this forward in Central Africa, and without a single book of reference, on the dim recollection of reading the ancient historian in boyhood. The waters were said to well up from an unfathomable depth, and then part, half north to Egypt, and half south to Inner Ethiopia. Now, I have heard of the fountains aforementioned so often I cannot doubt their existence, and I wish to clear up the point in my concluding trip. I am not to be considered as speaking without hesitation, but prepared, if I see reason, to confess myself wrong. No one would like to be considered a disciple of the testy, old, would-be geographer, who wrote Inner Africa Laid Open, and swore to pher, who wrote Inner Africa Laid Open, and swore to his fancies till he became blue in the face. The work would all have been finished long ago had the matter of supplies of men and goods not been intrusted by mistake to Banians and their slaves, whose efforts were all faithfully directed towards securing my failure. These Banians are protected English subjects, and by their money, their muskets, their ammunition, the East African Moslem slave trade is mainly carried on. The cunning East Indians scured most of the profits of the slave trade, and adroitly let the odium rest on their Arab agents. The Banians will not harm a flea or mosquito, but my progress in geography has led me to the discovery that they are by far the worst cannibals in all Africa. They compass, by means of Arab agents, the destruction of more human lives for gain in one year than the Manyuema do for their fleshpots in ten. The matter of supplies and men was unwittingly committed to these our Indian fellow-subjects, who hate to see me in their slave-market, and dread my disclosures on the infamous part they play. The slaves were all imbued with the idea that they were not to follow but force me back, and, after rioting on my goods for 16 months on the way instead of three, the whole stock of goods was sold off for slaves and ivory. Some of slaves who came to Manyuema so baffled and worried me that I had to return between 600 and 500 miles. The only help I have received, except half a supply which I despatched from Zanzibar in 1866, has been from Mr. Stagley, your travelling correspondent, and certain remains of stores which I seized from the slaves sent from Zanzibar 17 months ago—and I had to come back 300 miles to effect the seizure. I wait here—Unyanyembe—only till Mr. Stanley can send me 50 free men from the coast, and then I proceed to finish up the geographical part of my mission. I come back to the slavery question, and if I am permitted in any way to promote its suppression I shall not grudge the toil and time I have spent. It would be better to lessen human woe than discover the sources of the Nile.

"When parties leave Ujiji to go westward into Manyuema, the question asked is not what goods they have, but how many guns and kegs of gunpowder. If they have 200 or 300 muskets and ammunition in proportion, they think success is certain. No traders having ever before entered Manyuema, the value of ivory was quite unknown. Indeed, the tusks were left in the forests with the other bones where the animals had been slain—many were rotten, others were gnawed by a rodent animal to sharpen his teeth, as London rats do on leaden pipes. If civilly treated, the people went into the forest to spots where they knew elephants had been killed either by traps or spears, and brought the tusks for a few copper bracelets. I have seen parties return with so much ivory, they carried it by three relays of hundreds of slaves. But even this did not satisfy human greed. The Manyuema were found to be terrified by the report of guns; some, I know, believed them to be supernatural, for when the effect of a musket ball was shown on a goat, they looked upon the clouds, and offered to bring ivory to buy the charm by which lightning was drawn down. When a village was assaulted, the men fled in terror, and women and children were captured. Many of the Manyuema women, especially far down the Lualaba, are very pretty, light coloured, and lovely. It was common to hear the Zanzibar slaves—whose faces resemble the features of London door knockers, which some atrocious ironfounder thought were like those of lions, say to each other, 'Oh, if we had Manyuema wives, what pretty children we should get!' Manyuema men and women were all vastly superior to the slaves, who evidently felt the inferiority they had acquired by wallowing in the mire of bondage. Many of the men were tall, strapping fellows, with but little of what we think distinctive of the negro about them. If one relied on the teaching of phrenology, the Manyuema men would take a high place in the human family. They felt their superiority, and often said, truly, 'Were it not for firearms, not one of the strangers would ever leave our country.' If a comparison were instituted, and Manyuema, taken at random, placed opposite, say, the members of the Anthropological Society of London, clad like them in kilts of grass cloth, I should like to take my place alongside the Manyuema, on the principle of preferring the company of my betters; the philosophers would look wofully scraggy. But though the 'inferior race,' as we compassionately call them, have finely formed heads and often handsome features, they are undoubtedly cannibals. It was more difficult to ascertain this than may be imagined. Some think that they can detect the gnawings of the canine teeth of our cannibal ancestry on fossil bones, though the canine teeth of dogs are pretty much like the human. For many a month all the evidence I could collect amounted only to what would lead a Scotch jury to give a verdict of 'Not proven.' This arose partly from the fellows being fond of a joke, and they like to horrify any one who seemed credulous. They led one of my people, who believed all they said, to see the skull of a recent human victim, and he invited me in triumph. I found it to be the skull of a gorilla—here called Soke—and for the first time became aware of the existence of the animal there. The country abounds in food of all kinds, and the rich soil raises everything planted in great luxuriance. A friend of mine tried rice, and in between three and four months it yielded one hundred and twenty fold; three measures of seed yielded 360 measures. Maize is so abundant that I have seen 45 loads, each about 60lb., given for a single goat. The 'maize dura'—or *'holcus, sorghum, Tennisetum, cassava,'* sweet potatoes, yams, furnished in no stinted measure the farinaceous ingredients of diet; the palm oil, the ground nuts, and a forest tree afford the fatty materials of food; the bananas and plantains, in great profusion, and the sugar-cane the saccharine; the palm toddy, that of bananas, tobacco and hange, *cannabis sativa*, form the luxuries of life; and the villages swarm with goats, sheep, dogs, pigs, and fowls; while the elephants, buffaloes, zebras, and sokos or gorillas, yield to the expert hunters plenty of nitrogeneous ingredients of human food. It was puzzling to see why they should be cannibals. New Zealanders, we were told, were cannibals because they had killed all their gigantic birds (moa, &c), and they were converted from the man-eating persuasion by the introduction of pigs. But the Manyuema have plenty of pigs and other domestic animals, and yet they are cannibals. Into the reasons for their cannibalism I do not enter. They say that human flesh is not equal to that of goats or pigs; it is saltish, and makes them dream of the dead. Why fine looking men like them should be so low in the moral scale can only be attributed to the non-introduction of that religion which makes those distinctions among men which phrenology and other ologies cannot explain. The religion of Christ is unquestionably the best for man. I refer to it not as the Protestant, the Catholic, the Greek, or any other, but to the comprehensive faith which has spread more widely over the world than most people imagine, and whose votaries of whatever name are better men than any outside the pale. We have, no doubt, grievous faults, but these, as in Paris, are owing to the want of religion. Christians generally are better than the heathens, but often don't know it, and they are all immeasureably better than they believe each other to be.

"The Manyuema women, especially far down the Lualaba, are very pretty, light coloured, and lovely. It was common to hear the Zanzibar slaves—whose faces resemble the features of London door knockers, which some atrocious ironfounder thought were like those of lions, say to each other, 'Oh, if we had Manyuema wives, what pretty children we should get!' Manyuema men and women were all vastly superior to the slaves, who evidently felt the inferiority they had acquired by wallowing in the mire of bondage. Many of the men were tall, strapping fellows, with but little of what we think distinctive of the negro about them. If one relied on the teaching of phrenology, the Manyuema men would take a high place in the human family. They felt their superiority, and often said, truly, 'Were it not for firearms, not one of the strangers would ever leave our country.' If a comparison were instituted, and Manyuema, taken at random, placed opposite, say, the members of the Anthropological Society of London, clad like them in kilts of grass cloth, I should like to take my place alongside the Manyuema, on the principle of preferring the company of my betters; the philosophers would look wofully scraggy. But though the 'inferior race,' as we compassionately call them, have finely formed heads and often handsome features, they are undoubtedly cannibals. It was more difficult to ascertain this than may be imagined. Some think that they can detect the gnawings of the canine teeth of our cannibal ancestry on fossil bones, though the canine teeth of dogs are pretty much like the human. For many a month all the evidence I could collect amounted only to what would lead a Scotch jury to give a verdict of 'Not proven.' This arose partly from the fellows being fond of a joke, and they like to horrify any one who seemed credulous. They led one of my people, who believed all they said, to see the skull of a recent human victim, and he invited me in triumph. I found it to be the skull of a gorilla—here called Soke—and for the first time became aware of the existence of the animal there. The country abounds in food of all kinds, and the rich soil raises everything planted in great luxuriance. A friend of mine tried rice, and in between three and four months it yielded one hundred and twenty fold; three measures of seed yielded 360 measures. Maize is so abundant that I have seen 45 loads, each about 60lb., given for a single goat. The 'maize dura'—or *'holcus, sorghum, Tennisetum, cassava,'* sweet potatoes, yams, furnished in no stinted measure the farinaceous ingredients of diet; the palm oil, the ground nuts, and a forest tree afford the fatty materials of food; the bananas and plantains, in great profusion, and the sugar-cane the saccharine; the palm toddy, that of bananas, tobacco and hange, *cannabis sativa*, form the luxuries of life; and the villages swarm with goats, sheep, dogs, pigs, and fowls; while the elephants, buffaloes, zebras, and sokos or gorillas, yield to the expert hunters plenty of nitrogeneous ingredients of human food. It was puzzling to see why they should be cannibals. New Zealanders, we were told, were cannibals because they had killed all their gigantic birds (moa, &c), and they were converted from the man-eating persuasion by the introduction of pigs. But the Manyuema have plenty of pigs and other domestic animals, and yet they are cannibals. Into the reasons for their cannibalism I do not enter. They say that human flesh is not equal to that of goats or pigs; it is saltish, and makes them dream of the dead. Why fine looking men like them should be so low in the moral scale can only be attributed to the non-introduction of that religion which makes those distinctions among men which phrenology and other ologies cannot explain. The religion of Christ is unquestionably the best for man. I refer to it not as the Protestant, the Catholic, the Greek, or any other, but to the comprehensive faith which has spread more widely over the world than most people imagine, and whose votaries of whatever name are better men than any outside the pale. We have, no doubt, grievous faults, but these, as in Paris, are owing to the want of religion. Christians generally are better than the heathens, but often don't know it, and they are all immeasureably better than they believe each other to be.

"James Gordon Bennett, Esq."

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

INDIAN FINANCES.

THE Select Committee appointed to "inquire into the finance and financial administration of India," have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—"Your committee having in the last Session reported the evidence taken by them respecting the revenues of India, have now to report the evidence they have received respecting the expenditure. Your committee have prosecuted a careful and detailed inquiry into the expenditure in England under the direct supervision of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Your committee have also inquired, with equal care and detail, into the expenditure in India for Civil Services, which, including the interest on the public debt and other obligations of the British Government of India, but including the public works' expenditure, amounted to the sum of £23,271,082 for the year 1870-71. This has been compared with the expenditure for the year 1856-57, which amounted to £14,964,872. This year has been selected for comparison as being the year before the great events occurred which distracted India, and before the direct administration by the Minister of the Crown was introduced. The circumstances connected with the first growth of expenditure on some heads, and the increase on others, have been inquired into. General evidence respecting the final administration has also been laid before your committee. Witnesses who have long resided in India, and have been engaged in private enterprise, have stated the views they entertained and believed to be shared by others in India. Mr. Laing and Mr. Massey, who have filled the important office of Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council in India, have given valuable evidence respecting the state of Indian credit, the condition of the Indian finances, and the best mode of administering them in future. Sir Charles Trevelyan, who held the same office, being unable to attend, his evidence has been deferred. The Secretary of State for India has not yet been able to lay before your committee a complete exposition of the military expenditure in India and of the questions connected with it, which will require the most serious consideration. Your committee are of opinion that it is better to allow full time for this than to embark in any partial investigation. In the course of the inquiry it has become apparent that, in order to obtain a clear view of the present financial condition of India, it is necessary to examine into the system which has recently commenced, and is now growing up, of local finance and local taxation. Your committee have requested that they may be furnished with an explanation of the operation of this system, and all the details of the local taxation, but the Secretary of State not being in a position to furnish the requisite information, their request has been referred to India. It is also desirable to invite those Ministers of the Crown who have held the office of Secretary of State and other officers who have held responsible positions in Indian administration to give evidence, but your committee have deemed it better to defer this until they are in possession of that relating to the military expenditure and local taxation. In the mean time, the searching inquiry your committee have been carrying on will not, they trust, have failed to bring home to the Secretary of State for India and to the Governor General in India the necessity for having a most complete and accurate registration of facts necessary to enable responsible Ministers to form a just judgment on the financial administration of India. No just opinion should be expressed or can be formed on allegations which have been made before your committee respecting important financial affairs until the requisite explanations have been afforded and the evidence relating to them is complete. They, therefore, recommend that the committee be re-appointed in the next Session in order that their labours may be brought to a satisfactory close."

BANQUET TO MR. STANLEY.

(From the Daily News' Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday Morning, August 1.

THE grand banquet given by American residents to Mr. Stanley, at the Hotel Chatham, was protracted till past one in the morning, and the clock strikes two as I begin to write something about it. Covers were laid for 80, and the committee was compelled, from want of room, to refuse tickets to scores of applicants. The new dining-room of the Hotel Chatham was tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and the large windows widely opened, while giving the air most urgently desirable in this hot weather to the company, afforded an opportunity which was largely taken advantage of, to ladies in the quadrangle of the hotel to gaze upon the hero of the evening and even to hear the speeches. The chair was taken by Mr. Washburne, the American Minister in Paris. Mr. Stanley sat on his right hand, and on his left was Mr. Vesey, the United States Consul at Nice. The Rev. Mr. Hitchcock said a long grace, with special reference to the achievements of the guest. The bill of fare, which was very *recherché*, included a dish in spired by the occasion to the inventive mind of the *chief* of the Hotel Chatham, which he called, "Poularde a la Stanley aux truffes." The first toast proposed by Mr. Washburne was, "The Guest of the Evening," Mr. Stanley. The American Minister